

46643 and 46644. NOTHOFAGUS spp. Fagaceæ.

From Tapanui, New Zealand. Presented by Mr. H. R. Wright, Avondale, Auckland. Received October 10, 1918.

46643. NOTHOFAGUS FUSCA (Hook. f.) Oerst.

Red beech.

A large New Zealand tree often reaching a height of 100 feet and having a trunk diameter of 12 feet. The leaves, about 1½ inches long, are oblong-ovate with serrate margins. It is sparsely distributed throughout the islands in damp situations. (Adapted from *Laing and Blackwell, Plants of New Zealand, p. 133.*)

46644. NOTHOFAGUS MENZIESII (Hook. f.) Oerst.

Silver beech.

A large tree, up to 100 feet, with silvery bark. The shining, dark-green leaves, about half an inch long, are ovate with crenate margins. It is found on the subalpine slopes of the mountains. (Adapted from *Laing and Blackwell, Plants of New Zealand, p. 133.*)

46645. SALVIA HISPANICA L. Menthaceæ.

Chia.

From San Luis Potosi, Mexico. Procured by Mr. Cornelius Ferris, jr., American consul. Received October 8, 1918.

"This seed was obtained in the semitropical region of the State of San Luis Potosi and is known simply as *chia*. It is the kind used in making the drink called *chia*." (*Ferris*.)

46646. CITRUS NOBILIS Lour. Rutaceæ.

King orange.

From Kioto, Japan. Cuttings presented by Mr. H. Atherton Lee, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture. Received October 14, 1918.

"September 2, 1918. Bud sticks of the *Chu kaa* (Vermilion orange), a variety of *Citrus nobilis*. The fruits of the *Chu kaa* are smooth skinned, but easily peeled, as with the other mandarin varieties. The color is a light orange at the stem end, becoming a deeper orange, almost red, at the blossom end; flesh delicate with little or no rag; core very small. The shape is more nearly globose than that of most Mandarin varieties. The juice is as desirable in taste as that of any citrus fruit I have tasted. The fruit has few seeds, for the most part having no seeds or but one. One orange was found having three seeds. This variety is resistant to citrus canker. Should it be equally successful under conditions in the States as it is in Swatow it would easily rival the Washington navel, Valencia, and Satsuma in popularity." (*Lee*.)

46647. MERRILLIA CALOXYLON (Ridley) Swingle. Rutaceæ.

(*Murraya caloxylon* Ridley.)

Katinga.

From Manila, Philippine Islands. Fruits presented by Mr. E. D. Merrill, botanist, Bureau of Science. Received October 15, 1918.

A medium-sized tree with pale flaky bark; native to Siam. The compound leaves are made up of 13 oblanceolate leaflets on a winged rachis. The pale yellowish green flowers are followed by yellow citronlike fruits, 4 inches in diameter, with a thick skin and green, tasteless flesh. The tree is known as the katinga; it is famous in the Malay region for its beautiful wood, which is light yellow with dark brown streaks, fairly hard, and takes a good polish. (Adapted from *The Journal of the States Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, vol. 50, p. 113.*)